THE DAILY FREEMAN,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
Sundays excepted,
BY HORATIO FOWKS,
at the
Newkirk Building, Division St.,
City of Kingston, (Rondout, N. Y.)

The DAILY FREEMAN will be an Independent Republican Journal, with an opinion on every subject, firm in its advocacy of freedom, equal rights and just laws for all men; outspoken in its opposition to the abuses and the follies of the day, in favor of progress and improvement everywhere, and especially devoted to the interests of the City of Kingston and vicinity.

The Telegraphic News Department will be complete and well supplied, the FREEMAN being a MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, through which it receives and is enabled to present a full summary of intelligence from all parts of the world every morning.

Local News and especially City, Town and County News will receive special attention, paid correspondents being employed in all parts of the county. All news received from other than our regular correspondents will paid for if used. Full reports of all important meetings will be presented, and in every respect the DAILY FREEMAN will be a First-Class Paper and a worthy companion of the WEEKLY FREEMAN.

Commercial and Stock Reports carefully corrected every day.

THE DAILY FREEMAN will furnish for the breakfast table of its patrons the News from All Parts of the World up to 3 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—Mail subscribers, $7 Per Annum in Advance. Per Carrier in Kingston City or Saugerties, $8 Per Annum in advance. By Carrier 18 cents per week. No papers will be delivered by Carrier unless paid weekly, or paid in advance three, six or twelve months. Our carriers have orders to stop all papers more than two weeks in arrears.

Advertisements will be displayed as ordered, and charged according to the space occupied, measured in inches down the column.

HORATIO FOWKS,
Editor, Proprietor and Publisher.

THE WEEKLY FREEMAN, a large, well-filled paper, will be sent to subscribers at $2 per annum, payable in advance. HORATIO FOWKS,
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HORATIO FOWKS, Proprietor.

The Daily Freeman.

VOL. 1. CITY OF KINGSTON, (RONDOUT,) N. Y., TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872. NO. 260.

Pennsylvania Dutch.

Pennsylvania Dutch and Other Essays. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A very entertaining and interesting volume is *Pennsylvania Dutch*, just published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. The author puts the observation and experience of twenty years with a peculiar people into a most readable essay, making us acquainted with the manners and customs and religion of a community strikingly unlike almost any other in America—a community which blends the reminiscences and traditions of old country life only in a slight degree with the spirit, the customs, the ambitions of the new world. The people are German, speaking a dialect of that language which they call "Dutch." Indeed they call themselves Dutch, and show considerable contempt for the native German who labors for them. The language is a strange compound of German and English, the one corrupting the other, each knocking off the edges and sharp angles of the other, so to speak, until it is difficult to tell whether the word spoken is English Germanized or German Anglicized. Prof. Haldeman says that Pennsylvania German is a fusion of the south German dialects, brought from the region of the upper Rhine, with an infusion of English. In religion they are Mennonites, of whom there are three sects, all of whom claim to be non-residents, and in some respects resemble the Quakers. A person once asked the difference between his own and another sect. He replied: "Vy, dey vears puttons, and ve vearsh hooks oont eyes." This was the radical distinction. All the Mennist sects retain the rites of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and most of them practice feet-washing, and some "greet one another with a holy kiss." On Sunday they meet at the house of a member, instead of a church, and after services stay to dinner, which used to consist of bean soup, but is no longer confined to that savory and wholesome article of food. The fashions are peculiar, and the love of ornament, denied other means of gratification, appears in polished utensils, and shining tin, brass, copper, and iron ware.

The great festive occasion among these people, at least the one at which the greatest amount of eating is done, is the funeral. When death enters a family, the friendly neighbors take possession of the house, and while some put it in order, others invade the kitchen and manufacture immense quantities of bread, cake and pies. Two young men and two young women sit up together over night in the room adjoining that of the dead. Sunday funerals bring together a vast concourse of people, and sometimes three hundred carriages follow the dead to the grave. The services are generally conducted in German, after which an invitation is extended to all present to return from the graveyard to the supper; sometimes the meal is partaken before the procession moves. Sometimes tables are set in a barn, or carriage house, and relays of guests succeed each other until all have eaten. The neighbors wait upon the tables. The entertainment generally consists of meat, chickens, bread, pies, rusks, potatoes, cheese, apple-butter, pickles, sauces, and coffee. When all have feasted, and the dishes are washed, the neighbors retire and the family are left in quiet again. Memorial stones over the dead are more conspicious than among Quakers, but are generally plain, with simple inscriptions. The marriage service is much more simple, and attended with less ado, though usually quite solemn. Sometimes it is followed with great sport of a rustic sort. Courting is a matter left almost entirely to the parties actively interested in the business. Quiltings are great occasions, attended with more cheer and less scandal and gossip than such affairs usually are.

These "Dutch" farmers are thrifty, and manage to make every acre yield its increase, and ever pair of hands feed at least one mouth. They look on "much education" as conducive to laziness, which they regard as a mortal sin. "The woman is more than half," they say, and her industry and prudence prove the saying true. She milks, raises the poultry, keeps the garden, helps in the harvest, husks corn, and picks apples, besides attending to all household work. "It was a pretty sight which I saw one fall day," says our author, "an Amish man with four sons and daughters husking in the field." "We do it all ourselves," said he. Soap making is one of the difficult operations, involving more knowledge of chemistry than they usually possess; and results of conditions they do not understand, they naturally attribute to good or ill luck.—If a farmer's wife never has "good luck," she gets some lucky woman to come and help her. A smart housekeeper makes a barrel of soap in the morning, and goes visiting in the afternoon. Apple butter is one of the staple articles in their bill of fare. A barrel of cider is boiled down, and two bushels of cut apples are then added, and are cooked in the great kettle, the mass kept constantly stewing all the while, until the cider no longer weeps out round the edges, but all forms a simple heap. The prepared apples are called "snitz." Drying fruit is one of the great labors. An industrious woman, speaking of a neighbor, said, "She hain't got many dried apples. If her girl woold snitz in the evening, as I did! But she'd rather keep company and move round than to snitz."

At the table they do not use vain repetitions, as fashionable people do; but after a short pause each helps himself or herself out of the several dishes. Coffee is drank three times a day, and often without sugar. In conveying food to the mouth, the knife is invariably used instead of the fork. They keep their time half an hour ahead, like that village of Cornwall, where it was twelve o'clock when it was but half-past eleven to the rest of world.

To be called lazy is the worst term of reproach. The Dutch girls are excellent housekeepers in their way, and English farmers often urge their sons to marry Dutch girls. When one had followed this prudential counsel, it was remarked, "Now he will see what good cooking is." The dress of these people is peculiar, and anything but attractive. Their religious services have a slight resemblance to those of the Quakers. When a man backslides, and is disowned by "the meeting," the members of his own family who belong to "the meeting" are not allowed to sit at the table with him, and his wife withdraws from him. "A woman who worked in such a family told me," says our author, "how unpleasant it was to her to see that her father did not take his seat at the table to which she was invited." This rule is derived from a text in one of Paul's Epistles. So, by a most unreasonable theory of Biblical infallibility, the local and temporary directions of this great Apostle, whose spirit was free as the wind and who was the champion of liberty, have fallen as a yoke and burden upon these good people of our time and land.

The volume gives many facts and incidents connected with different sects of the Germans, and is full of interest. Its picture of a simple, practical, prosaic people, too rigid in their ways and too literal in their habits of thought to catch the spirit of the country and age in which they live, is specially attractive. If there were nothing higher than thrift and comfort, nothing better than broad and fertile acres, nothing more desirable than well-stored barns and a large family and a good name among industrious and well-to do people, these Pennsylvania "Dutch" might well claim to have solved the problem of life and set the fashion for the world. But human nature rebels against their standard, and smothers in their orders.

A Study of Society—Comparisons with our English Cousins.

[Mrs. Stowe in the Christian Union.]

Saratoga is like a great city; the throng so great, the succession so constant, that one has a comfortable sense that one can do as one pleases without exciting a passing remark. When the broad colonnade, two or three hundred feet long, is full of promenaders, with every variety of toilet, positive, comparative and superlative—you feel that the most you could do, had you the means, would be nothing here; and the least you can do answers every purpose, since nobody gives more than a passing glance at anything. It is a constant tide of faces and forms ebbing and flowing, and the second blots out the first, and the third the second—as the waves of the sea efface each other.

As a study of American society a visit at Saratoga is a thing quite worth one's while.—There are peculiarities in it distinctly American, and resulting directly from the habits of of republican society. One of these is the ease and independence of the life. Nobody is afraid of anybody. There are no visible bolts and bars, no boundaries of frigid reserve such as obtain in society which has been broken into classes, each one of which feels it necessary to keep off the other from its acquaintance. In an English hotel or watering-place, for example, it would be impossible, as here, to get at the heart of English society and observe the daily manners and goings on of the best society.

What are called the better classes in England are fenced in by every national custom and regulation, and as completely secluded as the ladies of the Grand Seignor's harem. There are no common parlors where all may meet—no common railroad cars. An English family travels like an island surrounded by water, or as if genii lifted up the house and took it from place to place. The family, whole and compact, goes everywhere and keeps by itself. One may travel on the same railroad, put up at the same hotels, with the best English families, and see no more of them than if one were anywhere else. A servant secures a compartment-car for their sole and separate use. Close-veiled, and looking neither to the right nor left, they enter it. At the hotel their suite of apartments is engaged. They pass from the retirement of the car to the retirement of the hotel, and disappear in mysterious shadows. The fifteen hundred gentlemen and ladies who were making Congress Hall their home while we were there were of our best class—and we say, with honest pride, that the best class of English society has no better. There was no flash and dazzle, no predominance of shoddy aristocracy; all was quiet, easy, genial, and refined. The American family of the best class was there well represented. The father and mother, the young collegian, the pretty daughter. And here we must stop and indulge in a little gush of admiration at these dear, pretty, charming, high-bred American girls.—Their beauty is of a style so delicate; it is so much the expression of character; it has so many positive intimations of suppressed power and ability, that it is all the more interesting. We watched several of these little queens from day to day without detecting an inharmonious movement becoming gesture—everywhere are they appeared coolly mistresses of the situation. This piquant little air of entire self-possession and ability to look any position in the face, is one of the peculiarities of young ladyhood, and when veiled by perfect modesty is a wonderful charm. As to toilet matters, we saw much evidence of good taste. The general average was in that precise distance behind extremes which marks good sense and refinement. The female costume of the season, by the by, is in much more hopeful and becoming way than it was two or three years ago, when the demi-monde of Paris sat as a queen, and had seen no sorrow. It has not now that scraggly, wild, high-flying air, that quantity of jingle and tinsel and furbelow that was at one time the desolating fashion. Toilets of modest colors and harmonizing shades of one color have taken the place of the startling contrasts and theatrical fashions that once obtained, and there have been few instances of vulgar over-dressing. Indeed nothing has been more suggested by the whole tone of dress, air, and manner among the hundreds who thronged our halls or sat at our tables than the idea of culture and refinement. Quiet ease, self-possession, and good breeding have marked the tone of society.

Stop The Interest.

Daniel Webster once dined with an old Boston merchant, and when they came to the wine, a dusty old bottle was carefully decanted by Peter and passed to the host. Taking the bottle, he poured out Mr. Webster's glass and handed it to him. Then pouring out another for himself, he held it to the light and said:

"How do you like it, Mr. Webster?"

"I think it is a fine specimen of old Port."

"Now you can't guess what that cost me?" said the host.

"Surely not," said Mr. Webster, "I only know that it is excellent."

"Well, now I can tell you, for I made a careful estimate the other day. When I add the interest to the first price, I find that it cost me the sum of just one dollar and twenty-cents per glass!"

"Good gracious! you don't say so," said Mr. Webster; and then draining his glass, he hastily presented it again with the remark:

"Fill up again as quick as you can, for I want to stop the confounded interest."

The Ice Supply.

From the N. Y. World.

A certain economy in the matter of ice having been observable in domestic as well as in restaurant arrangements for a couple of weeks past, the writer took a turn yesterday along the piers of the North River, to which the ice business chiefly gravitates, to see how matters stood.

No matter how dull business may be in the city, how deserted the streets called Wall and Broad are in these insufferable times of the summer solstice, there is always movement and bustle in the neighborhood of the ice barges that are moored at certain points along the North River and the East. At these points there is no cessation of toil for man or horse during the working hours of the day. In winter one does not care so much about visiting them; but with the thermometer climbing its best up to the hundredth round of the ladder it is really refreshing to loiter in the neighborhood of the barges while the huge blocks of ice are being hoisted from them into the solid wagons that are waiting for their cool cargoes.

At the foot of Fourteenth street, North River, several of these barges are moored. The wagons that are waiting to be filled have nearly all painted on them the words "Rockland Lake Ice Company." The lifting tackle is worked by horses, and it is amusing to see the zeal with which the animals make their starts, as if they intended to go ten miles straight ahead without stopping, and their puzzled looks when they are brought up all standing and backed, after having gone a few yards. To a horse of well regulated mind there must be something very disturbing in all this. As each wagon is filled the driver puts it alongside a little wooden office on the pier, in which there stands at a desk a man, who makes entries of the loads in a book. Looking at the great ice-barges moored in the dock one cannot help thinking that they must be very pleasant places in which to dwell during this awfully tropical season that so persistently keeps reducing us to pulp of an uncommercial character. There is a glimpse of cabins, the tables of which are spread for comfortable noontide meals, and the wind-sails whirling above, which on deck are suggestive of a very pleasant atmosphere in the little saloons, which are literally situated between wind and ice. Accessory to these piers are numerous small boys with no redundancy of clothing upon them. They are looking after broken ice, large lumps of which they put into pails or baskets and carry away, with the permission of the ice men.

Entering the little office on the pier—it is a mere sentry-box, the floor of which reeks with wet mud—the writer accosts a civil-looking man, who is making entries in a book. Rumors have been current with regard to failure in the supply of ice, and the writer wants to know all about it. To a direct question put on the subject the man at the desk says without reserve that the supply of ice is getting to be "pretty short" at the up-river storehouses. These ice houses he says, are situated at many points on the Hudson all the way from Poughkeepsie to Albany, chiefly on the west bank, and it is long since their stocks have been so much reduced as they are at present. No difference is made in the price of ice on this account, the whole business being worked under contract. The ice men, however, do not anticipate anything like an ice famine, as we are verging so close on September now that the lavish use of the luxury—necessity rather—must soon give way to something more moderate. The waste of ice in all public places of entertainment is something astounding.—Even the waste of Croton water is nothing compared with it. One-fourth of the quantity of ice used by every bar-keeper in mixing every drink would be absolutely sufficient to secure the perfect coolness of the concoction. As prospects appear there will be ice enough for all during the rest of the hot weather, and yet economy of the article is advisable.

NORTHERN FIRE-EATERS.—The worst fire-eaters, the hardest slave-owners, the most cruel slave-drivers, and the politicians who made the most trouble in the South before the war were northern men. The most scurrilous papers printed in the South, like the Newbern *Times*, are edited by northern adventurers.—Considering these facts, in connection with the fact that the carpet-bag governments have robbed the south of about two hundred million dollars, it is not wondrful that southerners look somewhat coldly upon an increase of northern immigration. Where is the northern community that would welcome the population of Blackwell's Island, and put a premium upon immigrants from Sing Sing? Try the broth yourself before complaining that the southern stomach does not take kindly to toad soup.

The California newspapers contain frequent references to the doings of an exceedingly objectionable class of men who infest that state and are described as hoodlums. The word "hoodlum," however, is not to be found in any standard dictionary, and some curiosity has been excited to know its precise meaning. A San Francisco journal has satisfied this natural curiosity. The hoodlum in San Francisco, it tells us, is what the larrikin is in Australia. Hereafter when the reader meets the word hoodlum in print he will know what it means. A cotemporary habitually refers to Consul-General Butler as a hoodlum. If Butler is a hoodlum, it is gratifying to know that he is likewise a larrikin.

Some persons who recently ascended from Boston in a balloon, were struck with amazement to find that they could readily see the bottom of streams over which they passed.—The phenomenon is a curious one, and attention has often been called to it. It suggests the thought that when sailing in balloons and flying-machines shall have become common and practicable, a new method of examining the sea-bottom may be found—one which shall save the necessity of sending off such expeditions as that on which Professor Agassiz and his party recently went. Long grapplers will, of course, be needed for the purpose of obtaining specimens, but of course that is a matter readily remedied; scientific people will then go about in the air as oyster-men go about in their oyster-boats.

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M. D. PERRINE.
Kingston, April 3, 1872. 43da75w6m

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Orders left at Wm. Hutton's Office., Columbus Point Avenue.
April 3, 1872. 43d1y

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF ASSESSMENT!

Notice is hereby given that the Assessors of the City of Kingston have completed their assessment roll for the present year, and that a copy thereof is left with the City Clerk at Fireman's Hall, in said City, where the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants of said City, during

TWENTY DAYS

from the date of this notice; and that said Assessors will meet at FIREMAN'S HALL, in said CITY OF KINGSTON, TUESDAY AUG. 20, 1872, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 1 to 4 o'clock P. M., to review their assessment roll, on the application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved. All persons interested are especially requested to take notice that steamboats, sloops, barges, and other river crafts, are taxed as personal property.

DANIEL JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM J. TURCK,
AUGUSTUS SCHEFMOES, } Assess'rs.

Dated July 30, 1872. 245d3w.

STOP YOUR SHAKING and stop using Quinine and other Poisonous Compounds that only poison the system and destroy its vitality. Get one bottle of Deyo's Fever and Ague Cure, and use it for a day, and YOU ARE CURED for all time. It is a revolution in the compounding of medicines. It is purely vegetable. Truly Nature's Remedy, and no harm can result from its use to any Delicate Person or Child. No medicine in the world gains so rapidly in Public Favor. It is a sure cure in a few hours, and remember if you are cured with this medicine the disease will never return to you again. For sale by many first-class Druggists and Merchants. In the City of Kingston, by Van Deusen Bros., R. Deyo and J. W. DuBois. J. C. DEYO, Manufacturer, Kingston, N. Y.
218tf.

ANNUAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, KINGSTON & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. }
RONDOUT, N. Y. August 5th, 1872. }

The annual election for Thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the New York, Kingston & Syracuse Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the said Company in the city of Kingston on the second Tuesday, September 10th, 1872. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock noon, and kept open until one o'clock, afternoon of the day.

The transfer books of said company will be closed from August 10th, 1872, until Sept. 11th, 1872.

248d5w WILLIAM LOUNSBERY, Secretary.

WELL DIGGERS WANTED!

The subscriber wishes to contract for the digging of two wells at Whiteport. Apply at once to
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FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
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HERMANCE'S DINING ROOMS, MUSIC HALL,
And to provide themselves with
Ice Cream, Confectionery, Fruits, Segars, &c.
When you are dry and hungry call at Hermance's, eat, drink and be merry, for next Fall some one must be elected.
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To soothe their excited feelings meet at Hermance's
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Where bountiful plates of Ice Cream are provided with a grace and attention that is only known at this place.
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And you will learn that we act according to our motto,
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SEWING MACHINES & PIANOS.

Sewing Machines.
The hurly-burly of the Sewing-Machine war is ended. Various manufacturers have paraded their machines before the public, with a great flourish of trumpets and waving of banners. In their eagerness to effect sales, the different agents restorted to all sorts of trickery to trap the unwary, and hundreds of farmers' wives, and farmers themselves, in this county, had forced upon them worthless machines in an unguarded moment. You, who have not yet made up your minds which to buy of the many machines offered, we advise to carefully examine into the merits of the "Domestic." Independent of its many good qualities, (and we believe it to be the best in the world) it is in the hands of a gentleman here, well known to thousands of our readers, who would not knowingly make false representations.—We feel justified in saying that we believe A. Goodrich fully satisfied himself, before taking the agency of the "Domestic," that it was perfect in all its parts, and that he could unhesitatingly recommend it to all.
EAST RAVINE STREET, Rondout.
1yd106

LUMBER.
The Subscriber having recently completed his
Steam Mills at Woodland,
Is prepared to furnish bills in Hemlock to any ordinary amount at the shortest notice. The Stock of Logs on hand at mill yard consists of about
1,500,000 Ft. of HEMLOCK,
Cut in lengths varying from 10 to 32 feet. Capacity of mill 20,000 feet per day. Parties desiring bills of
Timber, Boards, Joists, Strips, &c.,
Can be furnished delivered at any point on the N. Y., KINGSTON & SYRACUSE R. R. at once.
Prices and Terms satisfactory.
Address, A. B. SNYDER,
Woodland Steam Saw-Mills, Woodland, N. Y.

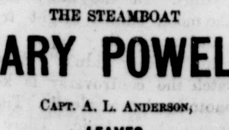
TO THE MERCHANTS!
Messrs. MELIUS & EDINGER take pleasure in informing the merchants of Ulster County that they are about to issue
"The County Advertiser,"
A journal of 45 pages, containing the cards of business men, List of Premiums, &c., of the Ulster County Agricultural Society, to be distributed at the above Fair, Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th.
CIRCULATION, 2,000 COPIES.
H. C. MELIUS, U. G. EDINGER, } Publishers.
245d1tw1t FREEMAN OFFICE, RONDOUT, N. Y.

LAWTON & STEBBINS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
NO. 5 Masonic Hall building, second floor,
d881y RONDOUT, N. Y.

DUNN'S
JEWELRY STORE
NEWKIRK BUILDING,
Division St., Rondout.
A Beautiful and complete stock of
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER TABLE SERVICE, SILVER & PLATED FORKS, CASTORS,
And various other articles for the table in elegant designs.
HAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.
Anything in this line furnished at the shortest notice.
WATCHES CAREFULLY REPAIRED AND ADJUSTED TO CHRONOMETER TIME.
AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS TO SELECT FROM.
REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
A full Assortment of
PISTOLS AND SPECTACLES.
202

Tobacco & Cigars.
MAT. WINCHELL
Is Proprietor of the Oldest Tobacco Store in the City of Kingston, formerly kept by
John Williams,
Where the Lovers of the Weed may find a full assortment of Tobacco and Segars. He is sole agent in the City of Kingston for
LICHTENBERGH'S Celebrated MORNING GLORY Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco.
ALSO
Lichtenbergh's LIGHTNING, VIOLET and GILT-EDGE Fine Cut Chewing Tobaccos.
All the various Fancy Brands of Smoking Tobacco.
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.
A constant supply of the
Mirabilia Cigars,
Admired by all who smoke them.
HIS FIVE CENT PARTIGAS CAN'T BE BEAT.
Dealers in Tobacco supplied by the Pail, Drum, Half Bbl. or Bbl. at New York Prices.
Store on Division St., Rondout, Next Door to A. A. Crosby & Co.'s Hardware Store.
195y1 M. WINCHELL.

Fire and Life Insurance.
JOHN J. BOICE
Is agent in Kingston for the following true, tried, prompt, safe and reliable companies, representing MILLIONS of dollars of assets, with an average cash value of stock of 175; paying for damage done by LIGHTNING, whether fire ensues or not:
GLENS FALLS, Glens Falls, N.Y.,
WATERTOWN, Watertown, "
AGRICULTUR'L, " "
WESTCHESTER, New Rochelle, "
TRIUMPH, Cincinnati, Ohio.
CONNECTICUT, Hartford, Conn.,
AMERICAN POPULAR, N. Y. City.
OFFICE JOHN STREET,
Music Hall Building, City of Kingston.
199y1

MORNING BOAT
FOR
NEW YORK.

THE STEAMBOAT
MARY POWELL,
CAPT. A. L. ANDERSON,
LEAVES

	A. M.		A. M.
Rondout,	5.30	Newburgh,	7.30
Hyde Park,	6.00	Cornwall,	7.45
Poughkeepsie,	6.30	West Point,	8.05
Milton,	6.45	Cozzens' Dock,	8.10
New Hamburgh,	7.00		

Arriving in New York at 10.45.
Returning will leave New York, from Vestry St., PIER 39, at North River, 3.30 P. M.
EXCURSION PARTIES CARRIED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Breakfast and dinner served on board.

DEFOREST HOTEL,
Big Indian, Ulster County, N. Y.,
ON THE LINE OF THE N. Y. K. & S. R. R., 36 MILES FROM THE CITY OF KINGSTON.
The House is new and has been elegantly furnished throughout and the Bar stocked with the choicest Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars in the market. The best of accommodations for Regular Boarders and Transient Customers.
283m6 GUS. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

DAILY FREEMAN.

KINGSTON, (RONDOUT.)

MORNING, AUG. 20, 1872.

CALL FOR THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE SEPTEMBER 4TH.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COM., ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Aug. 14, 1872.

The Liberal Republicans of the State of New York, who support on the Cincinnati platform the nominations of Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President of the United States, are requested to send delegates to represent their respective Assembly Districts in a State Convention to be held in the city of Syracuse, on the 4th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating 85 Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors, and a ticket of candidates for State officers to be elected at the coming November general election, and for the purpose of transacting whatever other business shall properly come before it. Each Assembly District is to be represented in the Convention by three delegates.

By order of the Committee.
JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman.
ALFRED WILKINSON, Secretary.

Fidelity to Party.

For many years the Ellenville *Journal* had scarcely a word to say on politics. No consideration could induce its editor, though a Republican, to take sides in his paper on the subject. Of a sudden his paper has become a fierce advocate of Grant. It is natural then that he should immediately attack the party fidelity of any paper which does not go for Grant. THE FREEMAN is just now his special target.

During all the years the *Journal* was silent THE FREEMAN squarely supported the party. It expressed its opinion freely about Republicans and Republican administrations, but the nominees of Republican conventions always received a hearty support in its columns. This year it found that a convention called by the Republican National Committee met at Philadelphia to settle all disturbances and disagreements in the party by nominating men satisfactory to all branches, thereby securing harmonious action and the perpetuation of the party. Instead of doing this it nominated a man whom it knew a large section of the party would not support. There is such a thing as a nomination; there is such a thing as a ratification of a nomination. The one is done by the wire-pullers, the other by the people. When a nomination is refused ratification by so large a share of a party as there are of the Republican party who repudiate Grant, the nomination has no binding force, for it is clear that the convention has not been truly representative of the sentiments of the membership of the party. If it knowingly makes a nomination which deprives it of the support of a large section of its clientage, rendering necessary the securing of Democratic votes to elect the nominee, it commits suicide. If it thus divorces its strength ignorant of the true sentiments of the party, it commits a blunder.

There is another aspect to the case. Party managers may become tyrants. As in the present case they may say by their action "we don't care whether the wishes and interests of the party are carried out or not. We'll nominate whom we please, and we'll force the rest to support him. They dare not bolt, knowing our powers of blackguardism." When nominations are made in this spirit, as Grant's unquestionably was, it becomes a question of simple manhood. If a Republican is willing to exchange voluntary acquiescence in the right, which is the sole claim all parties have upon their followers, for that unquestioning acceptance of right or wrong which is the tower of strength for all corrupt combinations in strong parties, then he willingly hands over his party to the knaves most cunning in packing conventions and pulling wires. It has never seemed to us that the Republican party was one with which party managers could safely play this game.

The *Journal* says "fidelity to principle is founded in our better nature," and applies this sentiment to the support of regular nominees. At the last congressional election an unexceptionable candidate for Congress was presented by the Republican Convention, by which he was regularly nominated. He represented to the very letter and conspicuously the cardinal principles of the party. Opposed to him was a gentleman who was in direct antagonism to those principles. Yet the editor of the *Journal* supported the last and opposed the former. How much "fidelity to principle" was there in that?

A New Element in the Campaign.

This is the time of the contradicting katydids. In the stilly night when the moon shines bright from bough and spray they pipe away, "Katy did," "Katy didn't." All the long watch the controversy is kept up, monotonously, ceaselessly. There is no argument, no logic. There is even no assertion made of *what* Katydid. The action of which she is accused, and as often denied having performed, must forever remain a mystery. What good does it do for the writers of natural history to tell us that katydids are of the order *orthoptera*, and that their contention is produced by means of membranes in their wing-covers? What we want most to know is *what* Katy did. It is of little matter to us how a person talks, whether with his pen or his mouth or by shrugging his shoulders, so long as the sentiment is conveyed, and it as little matters that the katydids talk with their wings, shrugging their green shoulders loudly. The talk is surely produced and Katy is constantly accused and defended.

It may be that in old times the right of women to vote and hold office was for a while secure, and that one of them, by name Katy, or more properly Catherine, has been running for the Presidency of some forgotten republic. (Two thousand years ago Euripides decried woman's rights.) Loud talk has, of course, abounded, and a certain opposing faction has accused Catherine, the earlier Victoria Woodhull, of doing something which her friends have strenuously denied. Or it may have been Catherine's friends asserted she did some remarkable thing and her opponents have denied it. She may have been praised for sitting on her housetop and meeting the ghost of Demosthenes "by moonlight alone." Nearly all wordy warfare at last resolves itself into "did" and "didn't," and the *orthoptera* being mimics, have caught up the strain and handed down to the present day the controversy in that early Presidentess campaign.

The katydids came earlier this year, doubtless because our political canvass began earlier than usual. It is evident they too wish to have their say, and from their leafy rostrums mimic our graver disputes.

Of Platforms.

Among the arguments of wilfully blind Grantites is that the whole Liberal move means the repudiation of the national debt. Dr. Newton of New York in his speech at Music Hall urged that this was the case, hoping, no doubt, to delude his hearers into the belief. But read the plank in the Cincinnati platform upon this subject. It is the seventh plank—"The public credit must be "sacredly maintained, and we de-"nounce repudiation in every form "and guise."

Another argument used by the Grantites is that Democrats and Liberal Republicans wish to take the rights away from the negro. Upon this subject the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform is very clear, and we extract the first two planks: "We recognize "the equality of all men before the "law, and hold that it is the duty of "Government in its dealings with the "people to mete out equal and exact "justice to all, of whatever nativity, "race, color or persuasion, religious "or political. We pledge ourselves to "maintain the union of these States, "*emancipation and enfranchisement*, "and to oppose any re-opening of the "questions settled by the Thirteenth, "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amend-"ments to the constitution."

But we have heard obstinate men say that they did not believe the principles laid down in the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform would be carried out if the Liberals came into power. Pray, what guarantee have you that the Philadelphia platform will be carried out? Many of the planks in it would be hard for any man to interpret, no matter how honestly he might wish to, for they are as much on one side as the other, like see-saw planks, now up, now down, and may mean whichever construction the reader chooses to put upon them.—But there are no double meanings in the Liberal platform, and it is just as plain as English language can make it. It was unanimously adopted at Cincinnati and hailed as "the Second Declaration of Independence," while at Baltimore it was adopted by all except the delegates of four States—Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia and Oregon. Not one word was added to, or subtracted from, this Second Declaration of Independence made at Cincinnati, but it was adopted with enthusiasm at Baltimore. Yet men in the Republican party say they will not vote Greeley for fear the rights will be taken from the negro, and the national debt repudiated!

POLITICAL NOTES.

A Grant organ in the interior of the state has discovered that the Greeley movement is dead.

Charles Francis Adams is to be telegraphed to accept the Liberal and Democratic nomination for Governor.

About fifteen unreconstructed Democrats had a consultation in New York on Friday.—They are trying to get Charles O'Connor to take the Louisville nomination. Jimmy O'Brien, Marshal Sharpe's friend, was in close consultation with them.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that "the whirligig of time" may as well retire from business, for if it tries a thousand years, it can never afford the world a more amusing spectacle than the New York *Herald* doing duty as the organ of a Republican administration, and sneering at Horace Greeley as "a Republican on the half shell."

The Grantites were beaten 500 in Montana. Last year it went Republican by 413.

Gen. Farnsworth says that upon his calling the attention of the President to an objectionable item in the annual message, Grant told him he didn't know anything about it, "Morton put that in!"

An intelligent Liberal Republican in Maine writes that "the Grantites have fifty men speaking in the State day and night, and every one of them office-holders, such as Cabinet Ministers, Members of Congress, Governors, Custom House officers and the like. They have also $100,000 in cash. Speaker Blaine, who is Chairman of the Grant State Committee, claims 15,000 majority for their Governor in September. They had 19,800 in September, 1868.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A reign of terror is in progress in Peru.—The Minister of War has declared himself Dictator.

Two private detectives have been arrested in Brooklyn for keeping the jewelry of Mrs. Mary Bergen.

A colored man threw another out of a three-story window in New York, and he fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet.

The friends of Bishop Bayley in Newark have positive advices that he has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Baltimore.

The largest salmon ever caught in Long Island waters was captured on Saturday. It weighed eighteen pounds, and was sent to the President.

It is an amusing instance of the way some people act under excitement that an elderly gentleman on the steamer Seawanaka at the time of the accident pulled off his watch and threw it into the water.

It is said that a German banker has bought of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company $1,300,000 worth of land, most of which is in Minnehaha County, Minn. Most of the land is to be occupied by a German colony.

His Imperial Highness, the Duke of Saxe, son-in-law of Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is on his way to New York to study American institutions. He is a handsome widower and a jolly fellow with the ladies. We hope he will come to Kingston just to electrify the lady aristocracy.

Associated Press Dispatches.

BY TELEGRAPH TO DAILY FREEMAN.

BARNARD IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.

The doors of the Court of Impeachment were opened about 2:20 and the result of the sittings made public as follows: Judge Allen was excused from voting on the articles from the 5th to the 29th, both including; and Judge Peckham on articles from the 9th to the 19th, owing to their having participated in the cases referred to. Chief Justice Church was detained from Court by illness to-day. Senators Ames and Woodin were also absent all through the session.

Article 1 which has reference to the order in the case brought by John Nye against the Erie Railway company, enjoining that company to close its books against the transfer of Heath & Raphael stock, the vote stood, guilty 32, not guilty 4.

Article 2 which had reference to the order in the case of Fisk & White against the Erie Railway company concerning the same stock, the vote stood all guilty.

On Article 3, which had reference to the same matter, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 4, which had reference to the order issued in the case of Fisk & Carle against Benjamin, Heath and others, wherein Charles Robinson was appointed receiver of Heath & Raphael stock, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 5, referring to the order restraining the Union Pacific Railroad Company from holding an election, the vote stood all guilty. Judge Allen, excused as stated above on article 6, referring to the order appointing Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., receiver of the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, the vote stood the same as the last.

On article 7, referring to an order directing said receiver, Tweed, to force open the safe of the Union Pacific Railroad, the vote stood guilty 30, not guilty 5.

On article 8 referring to the fact that after the Union Pacific R. R. case had been removed to the United States Circuit Court, above orders where issued, the vote stood all not guilty. On article 9 referring to the order restraining Joseph R. Ramsey and others from acting as president and directors of the Susquehanna R. R. 21 votes, not guilty. On article 10 referring to orders directing M. Phelps, Secretary of the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Co. to refrain from transfering stock belonging to the towns of Oneonta and Worcester, guilty, 12, not guilty 21. On article 11 referring to the order appointing Fisk receiver in same case, guilty 25, not not guilty 9. On article 12 referring to the order directing the Sheriff and others to refrain from interfering with Fisk as receiver, the vote stood all guilty. On article 13 referring to writs of assistance issued in this case, the vote stood the same. On article 14 charging that defendant granted an order directing no interferance with the executions of the writ of assistance, irregular without jurisdiction and contrary to law, the vote stood all guilty except Chief Justice Church and Judge Grover. On article 15 charging that the order issued in the same case to set aside the order issued by Judge Peckham was issued contrary to law, the vote stood all guilty. On article 16 referring to the order making Wm. J. A. Fuller receiver of the Groesbeck stock on the same road, the vote stood all guilty.—On article 17 referring to the writ of assistance commanding the Sheriff of New York to put Fuller in posession of this stock, vote stood all guilty. On article 19 referring to the order arresting Ramsey, Smith, Prayn and Phelps, vote stood guilty 9, not guilty 25. Article 19 charging conspiracy between Barnard and Fisk and others, the vote stood all not guilty. On article 20 charging that the Erie R. R. Co., James Fisk Jr. and Jay Gould or others made presents to Barnard of $1,000 to his children on one occasion and of chairs valued at $500 on another, guilty 11, not guilty 25. On article 21 referring to the injunction of the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., applied for by Aaron T. Bright, vote stood all guilty. On article 22 charging that this order was not thereby verified on only $250 security, vote stood all guilty. On article 23 refering to the order of making Sweeney receiver of this company, the vote stood all guilty. On article 24 referring to the fact that Sweeney was made manager as well as receiver of the road, the vote stood all guilty. In article 25 referring to the order of leasing the Olympic Theatre to Jas. E. Hayes, guilty 11, not guilty 23. On article 26 referring to the order to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. to pay a certain debt or suffer imprisonment, vote stood same as last vote, Senators O'Brien and Tieman absent. On article 27 referring to the order restraining the closing of Tammany Hall, vote stood all not guilty. On article 28 referring to excessive allowance in receiver in case of Torrence, Farley and D. P. Ingram, guilty 26, not guilty 9. On article 30 referring to the discharge of registrars of voters arrested on the charge of false registration, vote stood all not guilty, except Senators Benedict, Chatfield, Wagner, Weismann and D. P. Wood, who voted guilty. On article 31 referring to charge of excessive allowance in the case of Shepard against Thompson, Tighe and Duffe, vote stood all not guilty. On article 32 referring to the order in case of F. A. Lane against John Doland and Richard Roe, which was improper, vote stood all guilty. On article 35 referring to order directing the Pier and Warehouse company to make a report of their election, vote stood all guilty.

On article 34 referring to the order making Nathaniel A. Prentiss, receiver of this company, vote stood all guilty. On article 35 referring to the order to arrest Thomas D. Sherwood of this company for contempt, vote stood all guilty. Article 36 charging conspiracy between the defendant Frederick A. Lane, James Fisk, Jr., and others in the above cases, the vote stood all not guilty, except Senators Benedict, Chatfield and Foster. On article 37 charging various indecorous and indecent remarks and conduct, guilty 24, not guilty 11. On specification one relative to appointing referees, the vote was guilty. On specification two relative to language used in divorce case, guilty 10, not guilty 26. On specification 3 refusing to appoint Judge Clark referee, the vote was guilty. On specification 4 in which Judge Barnard is charged with using indecorous language, the vote was not guilty. On specification 5 about driving scoundrels out of the city, the vote was guilty, 7 voting not guilty.

THE BALTIMORE BANK ROBBERY.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.

The officers of the Third National Bank set forth their losses by burglary as follows: $57,000 in greenbacks and national bank notes, of which eight notes are of $100 each, and twenty-four notes of $50 each of the Third National Bank, and the following bonds held as collateral securities: Northern Central Railroad, $2,500; North Carolina state bonds $11,500; Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad bonds, $1,000; United States 5:20 bonds, $1,000; Western Maryland Railroad bonds, $2,000. The bank officers offer $10,000 reward for the recovery of the above, or a pro rata sum for partial recovery. The individual losses of depositors having boxes in the vault, can not be ascertained, as many of them are out of town. The total of losses will probably amount to several hundred thousand dollars, as it is known that several boxes contained bonds and other securities amounting to $75,000. The first floor of Gitting's Bank building, from which entrance was made into the bank vault, was rented to the 1st of June to a man giving the name of E. Washburne, who paid a quarter's rent, $625, in advance.

DR. LIVINGSTONE TO HIS BROTHER.

Below we give our readers a portion of a letter from Dr. Livingstone. The first part was published in the evening papers of the 19 ult.

Only my coverlet left to hire another craft, and the lake being 400 feet above the sea, and it being very cold I gave in and went back. But I believe the breadth to be between 60 and 70 miles. Bangwols Mocro and Kamalando are looked on as one great river, and is one of Ptolamy's. The other is Tunganyika, which I found steadily flowing to the North. His geographers must have gleaned their geography from men who visited this very region. The reason why his geography was rejected was because of the extreme modesty of his modern map makers. One idle person in London published a pamphlet which with killing modesty he entitled "Inner Africa laid open," and in the newspapers, even in the *Times* rails at any one who travels and dares to find a country different from that drawn in his twaddle. I am a great sinner in that poor fellows opinion, and the *Times* published his ravings even when I was most unwisely believed to be dead. No body but Lord Bingham and I know what people will say after we are gone. The work of trying to follow the central line of drainage down has taken me away from the mails or postage. The Manyems are undoubtedly cannibals, but it was long before I could get conclusive evidence thereon. I was sorely let and hindered by having half caste Moslem attendants, unmitigated cowards, and false as their prophets of whose religion they have only imbibed the fulsome pride. They forced me back when almost in sight of the end of my exploration, a distance between 400 and 500 miles. Under a blazing vertical sun I came here a mere buckle of bones, terribly jaded in body and mind. The head of my worthless Mosem's remained here, and as he had done from the coast, ran riot with the goods sent to me, drunk for a month at a time. He then divined on the Koran and found that I was dead. He retained the slaves and ivory for himself, and I arrived to find myself destitute of everything except a few goods I left in case of need.—Goods are currency here, and I have to wait now till other goods and other men come. When placed in charge of my supply of soap, brandy, opium and gun powder from certain Barrians, British subjects, he was fourteen months returning, all expenses being paid out of my stock. Three months were ample, and then he remained here and sold off all. You call this smart, do you? Some do, If you don't. I think it moral idiocy.

Yours Affectionately,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

There is information from Geneva which warrants the assertion that since the exclusion of claims for indirect damages, the business before the Tribunal of Arbitrators has been favorable to this government, and that several awards for direct damages have already been agreed upon, the indications being that on the conclusion of the adjudication a gross sum will be awarded to the United States, thereby avoiding a reference of the subject to a board of commisssoners. It should not be expected that particulars can now be officially given, as the proceedings of the Tribunal are conducted in secret, and as the information furnished to our government is of the same character.

On inquiry to-day at the Department of State, it was ascertained there is no truth whatever in the widely published statement that President Grant recently requested acting Secretary Hunter to furnish the Union Congressional Committee with a complete copy of all the scandalous reports made in the department against Casius M. Clay while minister to Russia, and Gen. Kilpatrick, minister to Chili. It is not known that there are any reports of that character in the department, and certainly the President made no such request of Mr. Hunter.

Notwithstanding the recent rains the weather continues oppressive, the thermometer today indicating 93° to 96°.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley arrived to-day from Europe.

Two hundred feet of the Montgomery causeway, Jersey City, sunk this morning. Loss $200,000.

George E. Kendrick, the broker charged with offering for sale stolen West Farm bonds, was discharged to-day.

Only two members of the Court of Impeachment voted against the verdict of the Court, Lord and Jobson, both Democrats.

Prince Augustus of Taxe Cobourg, husband of Princess Imperial Leopoldine of Brazil, arrived in the steamer North America from Rio.

The *Evening News* says it is authorized by A. T. Stewart to state that the following paragraph which has been telegraphed over the country is a falsehood made from whole cloth, viz: "A. T. Stewart says it will be a national calamity to the country if he is elected."

SALT LAKE ITEMS.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 19.

The charge against Moore, ex-Postmaster of Ogden, of robbing the mail of $10,000, was dismissed to-day on a preliminary examination, there being no evidence whatever.

Brigham Young addressed an audience of over five thousand, at Logan yesterday. His topics were, "Young men and Maidens" whom he urged to marry, "the encouragement of Sabbath Schools, the advancement of Utah northerly, immigration of the poor, and faith and prayers and offerings."

GREELEY & BROWN MASS MEETING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

The committee appointed to arrange for a Greeley and Brown mass meeting Sept. 12, met this evening. A plan to erect a wigwam in Union Square capable of accommodating 4,000 persons was reported. It was decided to invite leading men of both parties to speak on the occasion.

MACE AND O'BALDWIN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.

A dispatch says that Mace and O'Baldwin fight will take place Wednesday in Western Virginia. The locality will be determined tonight.

OSWEGO MARKET.

OSWEGO, August 19.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. Sales 2,000 bbs. at $8.25 for No. 1 Spring; $9.50 for Amber Winter; $10.00 White Winter; $10.25 for Double Extra.

WHEAT—Dull, market easier.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.

STOCKS.

American Gold	114 1-2
U. S. new Fives	113 1-4
U. S. 6's '81 reg.	117 3-4
U. S. 5-20's '62 reg	116 1-8
U. S. 6's '64, cou	116 1-2
U. S. 6's '67	116
Del. & Hud. Canal	119 1-2
Western Union Telegraph	73
Pacific Mail	73 5-8
N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	97 1-4
Erie	46 1-2
Erie pref.	70
Harlem	115
Harlem pref	120
Michigan Cen	118
Union Pacific stock	35 1-2
L. S. & Mich. Sou	89 3-8
Ill. Central	132
Clev. & Pitts	90 3-8
Chi. & N. West	73 3-4
Clev. Col. & Cin	88 1-2
New Jersey Cen	106 1-8
Chicago & R. I	110 7-8
Mil. & St. Paul	54 1-2
Tol., Wab, & W	75 3-8
Ft. Wayne	95
Chicago & Alton	117
Del. L. & West	104 1-2
Chi. B. & Q	132
Cen. Pacific Bds	101 5-8
Union Pacific	89

OFFICIAL WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, August 19, 9 P. M.

Probabilities.

Southerly to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather will prevail on Tuesday from from North Carolina to Georgia, and from the latter to Louisiana with probable rain from Southern Louisiana to Florida; southerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather over the New England and Middle States; falling barometer, increasing southerly to easterly winds, cloudiness and very probable areas of rain from Missouri to Lower Michigan and north-westward to southerly winds from Tennessee to Ohio, with increasing cloudiness on Tuesday afternoon.

The Christian Chinee.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, August 6.

The Chinese Sabbath-school Concert, given on Sunday evening at the First Presbyterian Church, Stockton street, between Clay and Washington, was attended by a large audience of refined and educated persons, most of whom are directly interested in the welfare of the school. The school, under the management of its able superintendent and teachers, is in a flourishing condition. About 200 intelligent-looking Chinese, mostly of the laboring class, domestics, washermen, &c., neatly clad in Celestial costume, took part in the singing and other exercises of the evening. The quickness with which Chinese acquire knowledge is proverbial, and the readiness with which they recited portions of the Scripture in good grammatical English during the evening was really astonishing. That the pupils are strongly attached not only to their teachers, but to their adopted religion also, there can be no doubt. The attention with which they listened to the story of Redemption, as told in their own language by a fellow-countryman, and the pleasure which beamed from their faces as they sang the Redeemer's praise in their native tongue, would have convinced the most sceptical. The playing of Fong Doon on the organ was excellent, much better than the performance of many whites of his own age. Following is

PROGRAMME OF THE EXERCISES.

Reading Scripture and prayer, Rev. Dr. R. V. Dodge; singing, "All to Christ I Owe," school; recitation, Ten Commandments, school; address in Chinese, Rev. A. W. Loomis; singing, "Happy Land" (Fong Doon at the organ), school and congregation; recitation of Scripture, Miss Smart's class; singing, school; Scripture lesson, Miss Smart's class; singing, "Beautiful River," Fong Doon and Fong Lork; address, "Chinese Religion," G. Gam; singing, "Missionary Hymn," school and congregation; Doxology.

THEOLOGICAL VIEWS OF G. GAM.

The address of G. Gam was delivered in very good English, as will be seen by a perusal of the following extracts: One evening I got a book containing many pictures of the wonderful signs and miracles of God. So I turned from one page to another till I came to a picture that interested me much. A little boy that I asked told me that it was a picture of Jesus Christ raising Lazarus from the dead—Jesus who died to save all men. These words sank deep into my mind, and I sought every day to know more of his fame. But that is not all. The way in which the American Christians serve God, and the faithful works which they have shown to my people, convince me into the love of Christ, and I know now that I was once a heathen in darkness. Their words of kindness and the great love of Jesus, who died, not for one nation, but for all men, saved me. In regard to our Chinese religion: We have no particular day to worship, but people go in and out at their temple and worship when they please. They believe there is one Creator who made heaven and earth.—They also believe in many saints, spirits, and fairies. Among their gods are the Ruler of Ocean, the Host of the Earth, the General of the Military, and the Sage of the Civils. Those who would be wise pray to Confucius, and those who are warlike pray to Quong Dy, God of War. They consider that God, like an Emperor, requires officers to assist them in ruling his empire. So he has saints to help rule the world, and to these saints the people pray for influence with God. The value of the offerings which they give is in proportion to their respect for the saint whom they serve. We have been told by Confucius to serve God, and that those who seek for good shall have place in this world and happiness in the world to come. But I have learned more than this. I have learned how great is our obligation to Jesus Christ, and how great is our reward if we serve him truly. There is a fair progress being made among my countrymen. The seeds that have been sown are bringing forth good fruit. Many hundreds have confessed to the merits of the Holy Book. Individually I have no words adequate to express my gratitude to those who brought me to light.—Thanking you for your attention, I bid you good night.

Composite Ships.

[From the San Francisco Call, Aug. 3.]

The Oberon, Captain Bargoyne, which has lately arrived here from Hong-Kong, after one of the quickest voyages from that point on record, having made the distance in thirty-seven days, is a fine specimen of the British composite ship. The greatest drawback to iron ships has always been the tendency of the bottom to foul, and the difficulty found in coppering iron ships. This impossibility to keep iron from fouling has led to the building of composite ships; that is to say, an iron frame, planked either with teak or English elm, which, although dearer to build than iron ships, repay the owners by their speed, so necessary in these days, when time is money. Various experiments have been tried, such as copper nailed upon wooden sheathing over the iron, and planking from keel to bends, and thence iron-plated up to the water-ways; but they were soon rejected; in the first case, because the covering became detached from the iron, as was shown by the composite ship Penritti, and in the second, from the tendency to leak. The iron frame, with copper planking, is now accepted, as embracing every requisite of speed, strength and seaworthiness. The ship now in harbor is owned by Shaw, Maxton & Co., London, who are also owners of a considerable fleet of composite ships, including the Ariel, Titania, Sir Launcelot, Leander, Lothair and Forward-Ho. The Oberon is an instance of the latest and finest style of the composite ship. Her present passage over from China rivals those of her sister ships, the Ariel and Titania, to London, the former in ninety-five and the latter in ninety-one days, with the new teas from Foo-Chow. She is now being discharged by Menzies & Lowry, at Greenwich Dock, preparatory to loading at Vallejo, for Liverpool with wheat, of which she will carry an immense cargo. She is an extreme clipper, registering 1,100 tons, and yet combines with remarkable speed great carrying capacity and safety to her cargoes, that from Hong-Kong having been delivered at this port in perfect order. The several late improvements in steering apparatus, pumping, ventilation, &c., make the Oberon an object of special interest to admirers of a fine ship.—The British bark Otterton, Captain Knott, now being loaded with wheat by Forbes Bros., at Hathaway's Wharf, is another fine specimen of the composite style of ship-building, though inferior in size to the Oberon.

The Wooing of Alvord.

[From the Utica Observer.]

Thomas G. Alvord, of Onondaga, comes in for the lion's share of abuse from the Administration organs since he repudiated Grant and announced his preference for Greeley.—Of course he is charged with being an "office-seeker." An episode which has recently come to our knowledge demonstrates that this charge rests on a flimsy foundation. Not many weeks ago a distinguished office-holder in the New York Custom-house (who is well known in a neighboring county) approached Mr. Alvord at Saratoga, and addressed him in these words: "Mr. Alvord, you must come out for Grant without any more delay. The Republican party wants to make you its candidate for Governor this fall. To this insinuating remark the gentleman from Onondaga made answer: "If you thought you could elect me I guess you wouldn't want me for your candidate.—Nothing would induce me to accept your nomination." So the conversation ended. And now the Grant organs discover that Alvord is a "sorehead."

There is a largely increased demand for beer stamps from the principal cities of manufacture. Among these San Francisco holds a prominent place, the Teutonic beverage having grown into such favor in the Golden State that thousands of kegs, one-third of a barrel each, are weekly made up for transportaion by pack-mules. The increase in the consumption of beer is general, and is supposed to be owing to the extreme heat.

Protection of Livery-Stable Keepers.

Among the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, was the following:

AN ACT for the protection of livery-stable keepers and other persons keeping horses at livery or pasture, passed May 3, 1872.

SECTION 1. It shall be lawful for all livery-stable keepers and other persons keeping any horse or horses at livery or pasture, or boarding the same, for hire, under any agreement with the owner thereof, to detain such horse or horses until all charges under such agreement for the care, keep, pasture or board of such horses shall have been paid; provided, however, that notice in writing shall first be given to such owner or person, or at his last known place of residence, of the amount of such charges, and the intention to detain such horse or horses until such charges shall be paid.

§ 2. From the time of giving such notice, and while such horse or horses are so detained, and no longer, such livery-stable keeper or other person shall have a lien upon such horse or horses for the purpose of satisfying any execution which may be issued upon a judgment obtained for such charges.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Some of the largest steamships burn eight hundred tons of coal crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

One of the most successful instances of literary productivity is that of John Oakman, an English engraver, who wrote for two guineas a work of two volumes; and such was his rapidity that he could produce one work a week, and actually performed that feat for eighteen consecutive months.

Advices received in Sydney from Fiji represent that in the attempt to hang Franks for the murder of William Muir, after the drop fell the rope slipped, the prisoner got his arms free, and seizing held of the rope, begged the spectators to cut him down and shoot him. He was cut down and finally reprieved.

How often is our path crossed by some being whose bright spirit sheds a passing gladness o'er it, but whose course leads down another current nevermore to blend with ours.—Yet far within our souls, midst busy rushings of the world, dwell many secret thoughts which linger still around that being.

At Albany, Tuesday, lightning struck the rod on the State street Presbyterian church. The slate shingles all along down the line of the rod were torn from the steeple, while the rod itself was separated into numerous pieces, by being melted at different points, and these pieces hurled all over the roof of the church. The damage was about $200.

On the 4th of July, 32 years ago, the Philadelphia Ledger contained its first article under the head of "The Money Market." The same heading has been continued daily in each successive issue of the paper since, and the hand that penned that article has steadily and without intermission of a single day on which the paper was printed, furnished the matter under that particular heading.

At a recent wedding in the aristocratic circle in New Bedford, the bridal trousseau was of very unusual elegance, embracing as it did the titles to $250,000, and one of the first homestead estates in the city besides. This was the gift of the bridegroom to his bride; and in addition, the gentleman and his daughters by a former marriage bestowed some very costly and beautiful diamonds upon the newly-made wife and mother-in-law.

The lighthouse board has received from Paris a lighthouse light of the third order, adapted to the burning of mineral oils, with the request that it may be tested by the president of the board, Professor Joseph Henry. The use of mineral oils has never been tested in this country, as such oils have invariably been found unsafe. The French bureau of lighthouses claim to have overcome objections, and are now successfully using coal oil at a very great saving to the government.

Superstition prevails to a great extent in Hungary, a signal proof of which was recently given in the little village of Gyongyos. A rumor having somehow got abroad that a certain tailor who died a year ago, and who was very popular among his people, would arise again from the grave and preach to them on a certain day, the report obtained universal belief. In spite of the injunctions of the curate of the village two hundred people betook themselves to the grave of the departed and there stayed two whole days and nights in the hope of witnessing his resurrection. Finding at last that the holy one did not make his appearance, the disappointed villagers returned home with their banners and emblems, feeling not a little mortified at their silly exhibition.

The Hon. Tom Murphy has made an amusing bet with the Hon. Larry Jerome on the Presidential election. The conditions are as follows: If Horace Greeley is elected in November Mr. Murphy undertakes to pay $500 to Mr. Jerome. If he is defeated and Grant receives the Presidency for another term, Mr. Jerome undertakes to wheel a wheelbarrow seventy-five times round the race track, a distance of more than seventy-five miles. There is no stipulation as to whether the wheelbarrow shall be loaded, or as to the time in which Mr. Jerome is to perform his task in case he should lose the bet. The Hon. John Chamberlin is to provide all the refreshments he might need during his weary pilgrimage round the race course.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MARRIED.

HENDRICKS—WITHERWAX—At Glasco, on the 15th of August, 1872, by Rev. N. Brusie, Peter Hendricks and Harriet Witherwax, all of Glasco.

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Whiteport,	8.15 "	New Hurley,	9.21 "
Rosendale,	8.40 "	Shawangunk,	9.30 "
Springtown,	8.48 "	Walden,	9.40 "
New Paltz,	8.58 "	Montgomery	9.50 "
Forest Glen,	9.06 "	Ar'v'g at Neelytown	10.00 "

Returning will leave Neelytown at 6 P. M. Tickets for the round trip good until August 25th at reduced rates. Passengers must procure tickets or full fare will be collected.

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